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Peruvian land and people. Within the landscape of desert perspective, she brings an interesting account of the rule and religion of the Incas. The climatology of the Andes, the habits of the vicuña, alpaca, and llama, among the fauna, the megalithic ruins of Tiahuanaco, and the peculiar geographical and climatic characteristics of Lake Titicaca, and its island of the same name, receive due mention. The geographical wonders of the upper Amazon river-basin, the luxuriant vegetation resulting, the natural irrigation of rain and river, the animal life, especially the tapir, the armadillo, the sloth, and the vampire bats, are the more important topics appealing to the artistic sense. The bibliography is a discriminating valuation of the sources from which the work has been derived.

AFRICA

Der Victoria-Njansa. Eine monographische Studie auf Grund der vorhandenen Literatur. Von Dr. Joachim Perthes. vi and 96 pp. Map. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1914. Mk. 4. 11 x 7½.

The area of Victoria Nyanza is about 26,000 square miles, that of its drainage basin four times as much. It is very shallow, hardly more than 200 feet deep. It appears to be a hollow resulting from the warping of a peneplaned surface at the time of the fracturing that made the Great African Rift. The shores are very irregular, with a total length four times as great as the circumference of the circle of the same area. Five hundred islands lie along the shores. The surface of the lake is 3,700 feet above the sea and Perthes regards it as the main source of the Nile, admitting, however, that Abyssinia sends more water by the Blue Nile than comes from the lakes. The position just south of the equator, where the heat equator lies well to the north, puts the Victoria lake in the belt of the southern trade winds, which blow there all the year. The southeast winds may be said to be prevalent, but their greatest strength is in June and July, when the sun is furthest north. Although shallow, the lake has a sufficient water-mass to cause lake and shore breezes at all seasons all around the shores, but these are superimposed on the system of the trades. At their strongest the southeast trades raise a violent surf, making navigation on the lake dangerous and producing currents, westerly on the south shore and northerly on the west. As a result of the southeast winds, the climate of the northwest shore is oceanic, humid and rainy, with luxuriant vegetation; that of the southeast is continental, with strongly pronounced dry seasons, two each year. The rains of Nyanza are accompanied by terrific thunderstorms, which stand a little inland in the afternoon, when the wind is from the lake, and move out over the lake at night when the wind is reversed.

Such are the main facts. The first section of the book gives a history of the many errors in the maps of the lake which were finally removed by the survey made by Commander Whitehouse in 1901. Whitehouse's map is regarded as highly accurate. With Teutonic "laboriosity" Dr. Perthes bestows as many pages to errors as to truths, but an admirable view of present-day knowledge of the great African lake is presented. There is a good map, but the text would have been much helped by a few sketch maps and pictures.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Missionary Travels in Central Africa. By F. S. Arnot. xix and 159 pp. Maps, ills., index. Alfred Holness, London, 1914. 2s. 8½ x 6.

When Arnot was about four years old, his family removed to the town where Dr. David Livingstone's family resided. Here Arnot learned of Livingstone's work in Africa, and resolved that when he became a man, he would follow the great explorer's example. Accordingly, in 1881, Arnot left England for South Africa; thence to the Upper Zambezi. Then followed years of exploration and hardship. The five maps given in this book show the routes traversed by Arnot. He suffered sickness and narrowly escaped innumerable dangers from wild beasts and equally savage men, but nothing daunted his resolution to open up Central and South Africa to Christianity. Everywhere he went he looked for suitable sites for mission stations, and as he traveled he preached the Gospel and healed the sick. He made friends with the power-